

in an attitude of deep veneration the charge, with heartfelt love, while the rest of the apostles shew the varied and active workings of their religious and intellectual minds. Our early churches are works of religious art also, and require similar explanations. The many sublime compositions of sculpture are of too great interest to be passed over as mere ornamental fillings up of empty spaces in the architecture, forgetting that they are part and parcel of the soul of design, in which unity and harmony stamp them with the most profound originality, very different from our incongruous patch-works. A great mind would not employ himself on a religious subject with frivolities, but, on the contrary, would make every part of his work accord with his subject. He is not obliged to go back 3,000 years to hunt after heathen monstrosities, whims, and caprices for the adornment of Christian churches. He would not lower himself to such a degradation, nor would he offend his maker by such a perverted offering.

#### FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND COL- LATERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Prussian Expedition to Egypt—Professor Lepsius.**—This important expedition, which has extended over a space of three years—and has merited for its chief (Prof. L.) the name of the German Champollion, is now brought to a close, and the materials for its publication are arranging at Berlin. From the city of tombs, near the Pyramids of Gizeh and Sakhara, up the high Nile-lands of Sennar and Meroe, every spot which testifies in any way of the civilization of ancient Egypt, has been elucidated by some real discovery of antiquarian or architectural science, through that indefatigable and ingenious traveller. Witness thereof—the complete restoration of the pyramids, a theory of their erection, and the final examination and explanation of the adjacent tombs. At Fajum the Labyrinth has been discovered, and conjointly with Mr. Linnart, the exact position of the Lake of Moiris been laid down. At Thebes, Mr. Lepsius caused exact and complete drawings of the Memnonium to be made, and another copy of the Rosetta stone has been discovered in Phylla—also, those remarkable inscriptions upon the heights of the Nile at Semne, have been brought to light, which will elucidate much of our geological and hydrographic knowledge on ancient Egypt. Above all that is to be placed, the systematic following up of Egyptian monuments from the shores of the Mediterranean to the second Nile delta, in a chronological order, and thereby the more exact determination of that most ancient and enigmatic Æthiopie (Negro!) state of civilization—and the ascertaining, how much and at what period it influenced that of Egypt, and what it received, reciprocally, therefrom. Those after all, only preliminary researches of Champollion and Rosellini, have only received now, by their German follower, a systematic scientific completion—and there is no doubt left, that the history of *Miram* began five thousand years hence, and will undoubtedly, for ever, be the incipient point of profane history and our system of civilization. The language of monumental hieroglyphics—so important on account of the origin of language and the art of writing, will receive equal aid from Professor Lepsius's labours, whose philological acquirements are generally appreciated. Thus an undertaking has been completed, which reflects highly on the liberality of the King of Prussia, and his knowledge in the selection of able men for his purposes. The material results of this science and art-expedition, have been 1,200 drawings, consisting of elevations and plans of monuments, executed with great skill and perseverance by Messrs. Frey, Conradi, Erbkam, and Weidenbach, together with extensive art-collections, partly bought by Mr. Lepsius, or presented by the Viceroy to Frederic William IV. The professor has returned by Damiette to Syria, whence he went to Constantinople, accompanied by Dr. Bethmann, who had employed several months in Cairo, in the compilation of a comparative Calendar, which may throw some light on the chronology of this very ancient dwelling-place of man. Dr. B. has, moreover, acquired very interesting data towards a comparison of Arabic and Gothic ar-

chitecture, from which former, the latter may have sprung. Mr. Lepsius has not extended his researches to the Delta, where, however, the vast accumulation of Nile-alluvium strata and the periodical inundations make every research very difficult and expensive. It remains to expect, that some upheaving of the earth, may—sooner or later, bring this "scene to light."—*Preussische Allg. Zeitung.*

**Rome.—"Mechanism" of Art.—Pictures for the Campo Santo at Berlin.—Sculpture.—The Daguerreotype in the collections and museums of Italy.**—A somewhat novel phenomenon has been observed of late in that metropolis of art, as great hosts throng around fine models either with or without costume; *typic* cartoons, if we may so call them—preparations for preparations of a future art-work—the picture. To whatever perfection of form (of the model), or even colorist such *mechanism* may arrive—yet it is to be taken into consideration, that art, being an outbursting of mind, will hardly ever avail any thing by such contrivances, which, are to be considered, in the best, merely as the innocent pastime of the wealthy.—Two men, however, residing now at Rome—we mean Cornelius and Overbeck, smile, most probably, at such art-mechanism, and pursue their own mind-flight. The former has selected from his rich series of drawings for the Campo Santo at Berlin, one, which he has executed, in a huge cartoon—viz. an allegory of the powers which distress and destroy mankind! The execution is that of juvenile freshness and spirit. Overbeck, on the other hand, has nearly completed an oil painting, destined for his native city, Lubeck—the Sepulture of Jesus Christ.—The Descent from the Cross by *Tenerani*, a *relievo* made for the tomb of Prince Torlonia in the Lateran, is especially noticed. In him, the feeling for the antique, as exhibited in the true proportions of form, is blended with that warmth, resulting from religious sentiments. Next to him, the works of Wyatt and Gibson are much spoken of—and much promising are those of the Dane Jerichau and the Bohemian Max.—A very important vase has been, of late, dug up—being made in the fourth or fifth century of the Christian era, and shewing most strikingly the transition, or rather combination of Roman (heathen) and Christian art. It is made of black marble, and about four feet high. Acanthus leaves and other antique ornaments are to be seen—even two Satyr heads; while the upper part contains (underneath a gracefully bent rim) two basso-relievos, the Virgin with the child, and Christ on the throne, surrounded by his apostles. This interesting document of alloy of Roman-Christian art, has been deposited in the Collegio Romano, and will, most probably, be engraved in the work, which Professor Marchi is preparing on the catacombs, and old Christian art.—A German artist, of the name of Dr. Braun, has commenced to copy several ancient and modern plastic works by the means of galvanoplastic, and his trials have been most satisfactory. It cannot be doubted, that this method will be soon employed for multiplying the specimens of all the great European art-museums. It was stated also some time ago, that a German artist had discovered a mode of reproducing, by a press, oil-paintings of any size precisely similar in character. Lately, however, we have heard nothing of it.

**Appennine Railway.**—The preparatory works for this line are progressing very fast. On the side of the mountains the levels have been all completed, and it has been ascertained that the greatest rise will not exceed 3 per cent.—and consequently will have a similar slope to the line from Gloucester to Birmingham, and therefore, can be worked by common engines. The tunnel, which at first was expected to be of a great length, will, according to present measurement, not be more than one mile long, like that from Sieas to Leopolda. As the Tuscan government has lately authorized the construction of a line from Pistoja to Florence, the importance of the Appennine line will be much increased, as both will meet, and establish a direct communication between Bologna and Florence.—*Allg. Zeitung.*

**How to force the Pope to allow Railways to pass his Dominions.**—A plan has been mooted of late, in Italy, which might induce the holy father to forgo his opposition against railway traffic. The papal dominions are encompassed on two sides by the Tuscan and Neapolitan territories, and on the other by the Adriatic

and Mediterranean. Through the former, railways are daily increasing, while the deep is furrowed by a number of steamboats. If some companies would unite, the railway lines could be extended to some points on the sea-coast, near the papal dominions, and their passengers and mails taken up by the steamers, and carried around H. H.'s territory into those of either Tuscany or Naples. If the holy father should find a falling off in his exchequer, he might give the subject a second thought.

**Munich Art-Collections.**—The exquisite collection of terra-cotta figures, which had formerly belonged to the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, at Rome, has been purchased by the King of Bavaria—in the first instance, as H. M.'s private property. These exquisite plastic figures have been publicly exhibited, and excited universal admiration.

**Palace of Prince Calerondo, of Prague.**—This huge structure, erected in the modern Italian style, and which is renowned for the number of its windows—365, equalling the days of one year, has been extended by the completion of one of its wings. The picture gallery of the prince has been transferred from Vienna, and placed in this new structure.

**First Church of the New Reformers in Germany.**—This is in the progress of erection at Schneidemühl, in the Duchy of Posen. The Reverend John Czercki has collected sufficient funds to make it an ornamented structure.

**Proceedings of Academy of Sciences of Paris.—Artesian Wells.**—The following facts will make the probability of supplying public baths with warm water from such wells, still more plausible. Hitherto it has been ascertained, that the temperature of such wells increases one degree at every thirty metres depth. But Mr. Mandelstohle has sent the Academy a statement, that at Neuffen in Wurtemberg, a well, 385 metres deep, exhibited the extraordinary high temperature of 33.7°—which is equivalent to an increase of one degree in every 10.5 metres depth. It has been asserted, that the basals, which are the formation contiguous to the locality of Neuffen, may contain more of the igneous radiation of the interior of the globe.

**Preservation of Timber.** The late extensive railway operations have given this subject additional value, and drawn the attention of the Academy upon it. Several procedures have been submitted to that body. Mr. Boucherie has buried logs of different sorts (ash, beech, larch, &c.), for three years in the ground, when they were taken up, perfectly well preserved. Mr. B. uses pyroligneic acid, as an inferior degree of preservation, and for the complete process, sulphate of copper, pyroliginized chloride of calcium, or the proto chloride of sodium and mercury. Messrs. Letellier, Smith, and Ste. Preuve, have proposed some other preparations.—**Steam Engines.** Mr. Regnault has laid before the Academy "a new theory, for exactly determining the law of tension of steam at different degrees of temperature." He modified the axiom of Watt—that the quantity of caloric required for transforming a kilogram of water at 0 into steam is constant at every atmospheric pressure, generally assumed about 650. The experiments of Mr. R. prove, that this figure, which under the ordinary pressure is 607.7, augments constantly—from 622 under the pressure of one-fifth atmosphere, to 670, when the pressure is 15 atmospheres.—The steam pile-driver and hammers of Messrs. Merin and Schneider (analogous to that of Mr. Nasmyth), occupies also much of the time of the R. S. of Paris.

**Academy at Algiers.**—Mr. Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction, has made extensive preliminary researches and arrangements for establishing in French Africa a royal *Académie*, similar to that of several of the large towns of France. The fine arts will, as a matter of course, have their adequate share in this establishment. J. L.—7.

**ANCIENT PIGEON HOUSE.**—Mr. M. A. Lower, describing the priory, at Lewes, in an excellent little hand-book for that interesting town, recently published by him, says, that the pigeon-house, which stood to the south-west of the existing ruins, and was taken down about forty years since, was in the form of a cross, and equalled in magnitude many a parish church; the pigeon-holes were 3,228 in number!